## NOTE XXI.

## ZOOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE DUTCH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL BORNEO ${ }^{1}$ ).

## THE LUCANOID COLEOPTERA OF THE DUTCH SCIENTIFIC BORNEO-EXPEDITION,

WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECLES

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## Fam. LUCANIDAE.

Gen. Metopodontus норе.

1. occipitalis Hope, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1845, p. 13, $0^{77}$ and ㅇ. - Westwood, Cab. of Orient. Entom. 1848, p. 22 ; pl. 10, fig. $4,0^{7}$.

Mt. Liang Gagang, March 1894, 1 ㅇ (Hallier).
Sintang, 1 ¢ (Goedhuis).
Gen. Cyclommatus parry.

1. tarandus Thunberg, Mém. Moscou, I, 1806, p. 190 ; pl. 12, fig. 1, $0^{7}$. - rangifer Schönh. Syn. Ins. I, 3, 1817, p. 322.
[^0]Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol, XVII.

Pontianak, $4 \sigma^{7} \sigma^{7}$ and $1 \circ$ (Moret).
The males belong all to the forma maxima.
2. DeHaanii Westwood, Ann. a. Mag. Nat. Hist. VIII, 1842 , p. 124, $0^{71}$ ). - Id. Cab. of Orient. Entom. 1848, p. 21; pl. 10, fig. 2, O $^{7}$ (sub nom. rangifer Schönh. var.). - affinis Parry, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864 , p. $40,0^{72}$ ).
Mt. Liang Gagang, March 1894, $1 \sigma^{7}$ (Hallier).
Poetoes Sibau, June 1894, $1 \sigma^{7}$ (Büttikofer).
The $\sigma^{7}$ from Poetoes Sibau is very near to the type-specimen of DeHuanii Westw., that from Mt. Liang Gagang very near to the typespecimen of afjinis Parry.

Gen. ©dontolabis hope.

1. Dalmanni Hope, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1845, p. 17, © ${ }^{7}$. Leuthner, Monogr. Odont. 1885, p. 439 ; pl. 87, figs. 4-7, $0^{7}$ and 9 .
Sintang, 1 of (Goedhuis).
2. gazella Fabricius, Mant. Ins. I, 1787, p. 1, ㅇ. bicolor Olivier, Entom. I, 1, 1789, p. 22; pl. 5 , fig. $20, \sigma^{7}$. - Leuthner, Monogr. Odont. 1885, p. 463 ; pl. 96 , figs. 10 and 11 , $0^{7}$ and ¢ ; pl. 91, fig. 6, ${ }^{\circ}$.
Southern foot of Mt. Kenepai, December 1893, 2 ¡ๆ (Büttikofer).
3. Brookeanus Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. v. Entom. IV, 1861, p. 107; pl. 6, fig. 1, ©'. - Leathner, Monogr. Odout. 1885 , p. 469 ; pl. 95 , figs. 13-18, $0^{7}$ and 9.
Sambas, October 1893, $1 \sigma^{71}$ (Hallier).
Mt. Kenepai, January 1894, $10^{\text {T }}$ and 1 © (Büttikofer).

The $\sigma^{2}$ from Mt. Kenepai belongs to the forma

[^1]telodonta, the of (from the same locality) has a broad triangular dark brown mark along the middle of the elytra. The oor from Sambas belongs to the forma priodonta.
4. latipennis Hope, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1845, p. 17, ㅇ. -

Dejeani Reiche, Rev. et Mag. de Kool. (2) IV, 1852, p. 23 ; pl. 1, fig. 4, 厄'. - Leuthner, Monogr. Odont. 1885, p. 471; pl. 96, figs. 1-4, $\sigma^{2}$ and $q$.
Sintang, 1 (Goedhuis).
This specimen belongs to the forma priodonta, and as it measures only 45 mm . in length, it agrees in size with the specimens from Banka alluded to by Leuthner (l.c. p. 472).

Gen. Ditomoderus Parry.

1. mirabilis Parry, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864, p. 45 ; pl. 12 , fig. $6, \sigma^{\top}$.
Nanga Raoen, March 1894, $1 \sigma^{\top}$ (Büttikofer).
Mt. Liang Koeboeng, March 1894, $1 \sigma^{\circ}$ and 1 O (Büttikofer).

The $0^{7}$ from Nanga Raoen, which measures (the mandibles included) 27 mm . in length, does not show the well-defined longitudinal impression on the lateral margins of the prothorax which is present in higher dereloped specimens, and, moreover, the central tubercle of the front of the head is obliterated in this specimen. The $\sigma^{7}$ from Mt. Liang Koeboeng, which has, with mandibles, a length of 45 mm ., shows these characteristics very clearly.

Gen. Curytrachelus thons.

1. Titan Boisduval, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Coléopt. p. 237 ; pl. 6, fig. 19, O. - Albers, Deuts. Ent. Zeitschr. 1889, p. 234, ㅇ.
Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XVII.

> Mt. Liang Gagang, March 1894, $1 \mathrm{O}^{\text {¹ }}$ (Hallier).
> Mt. Dadap, October 1894, $1 \sigma^{3}$ (Moret).
> Both specimens belong to the forma major.
> The specimen from Mt. Liang Gagang measures (with mandibles) 62 mm ., that from Mt. Dadap 75 mm .
2. purpurascens Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. v. Entom. IV, 1861, p. 111, pl. 7, figs. 1 and $2,0^{71}$ ). Albers, Deuts. Ent. Zeitschr. XXVIII, 1884, p. 173, $\sigma^{7}$ (var. capito).
Mt. Liang Koeboeng, March 1894, 1 \& (Büttikofer).
Kampong Boegau: Ketoengau District, September 1894, 1 or (Moret).

The $\sigma^{7}$ belongs to the forma major, and has the teeth of the mandibles strongly worn off.

## Gen. Gnaphaloryx burm.

1. taurus Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. II, 1801, p. 250, o'. Albers, Deuts. Ent. Zeitschr. 1889, p. 236.
Southern foot of Mt. Kenepai, December 1893, 1 $\sigma^{77}$ (Büttikofer).
Ulac, N.W. from Mt. Kenepai, September 1894, 1 $\sigma^{7}$ (Moret).

## Gen. Aegotypus parry.

1. trilobatus Parry, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864, p. 59; pl. 7, fig. 7, 0'. - Id. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1874, p. 371 ; pl. 5, figs. 4 and $5,0^{7}$ and $\uparrow$. Mt. Liang Koeboeng, March 1894, 1 ot (Büttikofer). In this specimen the middle of the front margin of the head is not reflexed as is the case in the male described by Parry in
1) An immature $Q$ of this speeies, still to be fonnd in the Leyden Museum, has been deseribed and figured by Snellen van Vollenhoven (l.c. p. 114, pl. 7, fig. 6) as the female of Prosqpocoelus tragulus Voll., as is also stated by Parry. (Conf. Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864, p. 24).
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Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XVII.
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1874, but the mandibles are of equal development in both specimens. Parry's specimen measured 17 mm . in length, that from Mt. Liang Koeboeng $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Gen. Aegus mc. leay.

1. capitatus Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, IV, 1847, p. 275 ; pl. 20, fig. 5, ठౌ. - Ritsema, Notes Leyd. Mus. XI, 1889 , p. 229.
Sekedau River, October 1894, $1 \sigma^{\pi}$ (Moret).
Singangi: Ketoengau District, $4 \sigma^{\top} O^{7}$ and 3 QQ (Moret).
One $\sigma^{7}$ (from Singangi) belongs to the forma media, the others belong all to the forma major.
2. malaccus Thomson, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. (2) VIII, 1856 , p. 527, $\sigma^{7}$ et ㅇ. - rectangulus Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. v. Ent. IV, 1861, p. 114; pl. 7, fig. 7, О'. - Id. Tijdschr. v. Ent. VIII, 1865, p. 156.

Southern foot of Mt. Kenepai, January 1894, $1 \sigma^{7}$ (Büttikofer).
Singangi : Ketoengau District, $15 \sigma^{7} \sigma^{7}$ and 1 Q (Moret).
The length of the males (the mandibles included) varies from 16 mm . to 8 mm . The female specimen has a length of 9 mm .
3. amictus H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, IX, $1865^{1}$ ), p. 35 ; pl. 2, fig. 7, $0^{7}$.
Singangi: Ketoengau District, $40^{7} 0^{\pi}$ (Moret).
These specimens seem not to belong to the forma major, the lateral margins of the prothorax being straight and parallel, not notched near the anterior angles. The mandibles are very slender and straight, and those of the two largest specimens, which measure (the mandibles included) 11 mm .,

[^2]Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XVII.
have the tooth on the middle well-developed and acute, but in those of the two smallest specimens, measuring 9 and $81 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$., this tooth is only indicated by a slight enlargement of the inner margin.
4. ogivus H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, IX , $1865{ }^{1}$ ), p. 33 ; pl. 2, fig. 4, $0^{7}$.

Southern foot of Mt. Kenepai, January 1894, 1 o (Büttikofer).
Mt. Liang Gagang, March 1894, 1 ㅇ (Hallier).
Sintang, September 1894, $1 \bigcirc$ (Goedhuis).
Sekedau River, October 1894, $40^{7} 0^{7}$ (Moret).
Singangi: Ketoengau District, $180^{7} 0^{7}$ and $39 \%$ (Moret). Pontianak, $10^{7}$ (Moret).

In the smaller male-specimens of this species the anterior lateral angles of the prothorax are not obliquely truncate as is the case in the larger individuals, but rounded. In one of the males from Singangi, which has two small teeth on the iuner edge of each mandible, the right anterior angle of the thorax is obliquely truncate, the left one, however, broadly rounded. The $q$ has, like the $\sigma^{7}$, the posterior angles of the prothorax deeply notched.
5. punctipennis Parry, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864, p. 58, $0^{7}$. Sintang, 1 \& (Goedhuis).
6. impressicollis Parry, Cat. Lucan. Col. 1864, p. 58; pl. 5, fig. 3, $0^{7}$.
Singangi: Ketoengau District, 1 q (Moret).

## Gen. Figulus mc. leay.

1. marginalis Ritsema, Notes Leyd. Mus. I, 1879, p. 189. - subcastaneus Vollenhoven (nec Westrood), Tijdschr. v. Entom. VIII, 1865, pp. 146 and 156.
3) Published in 1866.

Notes from the Leyden Musenm, Vol. NVII.

Singangi: Ketoengau District, $1 \sigma^{7}$ (Moret).
Pontianak, $10^{7}$ (Moret).
The $\sigma^{7}$ is distinguished by the more slender anterior tibiae and the presence of a semicircular dilatation at the end of their inner margin; moreover their terminal spine is stouter and more strongly curved than in the O .
2. impressicollis, nov. spec.

Mt. Kenepai, January 1894, $1 \delta^{\top}$ (Büttikofer).
Description: Length (the mandibles included) $14^{1} / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Glossy black, the femora dark red. Elongate, the thorax distinctly broader than the elytra at the shoulders, the elytra slightly narrowing towards the apex.

The head is very glossy, narrower than the thorax, concave between the eyes, the occiput regularly convex in a transverse direction; impunctate with the exception of two transverse elevations between the eyes, which elevations are finely but rather densely punctured; the inner orbit is raised and ends anteriorly in a more strongly raised longitudinal tubercle; the anterior margin is straight and provided in the middle with two small tubercles which are separated by a semicircular notch; the ocular canthus is broad, broadly rounded anteriorly, obliquely cut off behind, the lateral margins are parallel and slightly raised. The mandibles are strongly and regularly curved, finely punctured, their outer margin is raised, more strongly towards the tip.

The prothorax is broader than the head, distinctly transverse, narrowly grooved all-around except in the middle of the front margin, the groove covered with shallow punctures; the front margin bisinuate, with a distinct tubercle in the middle; the anterior angles prominent and rounded, the sides parallel, the posterior angles subangular, the base faintly bisinuate; the disk shining, provided with seven strongly punctured impressions, viz. a longitudinal one along the middle approaching nearer to the

[^3]base than to the front margin, two round ones just before the middle of the length, two oval ones near the base, just between the median impression and the lateral margins, and two more diffuse ones on the outside of the round impressions; moreover a group of large punctures is present along the front margin between the lateral angles and the median tubercle. The scutellum is narrow and elongate, without punctures.

The elytra are very glossy, narrower than the prothorax and slightly narrowing towards the end, the shoulders faintly pointed; they are regularly striate all-over, the striae provided with a row of coherent shallow and opaque punctures which become larger towards the sides of the elytra; the interstices are convex and impunctate with the exception of the two outermost ones which are flat and bear a few punctures; the apical portion is coarsely punctured.

The jugulum is very glossy and impunctate, the mentum irregularly and indistinctly wrinkled. The middle of the metasternum is indistinctly punctured and provided with an impressed median line which does not reach the front margin, the sides are covered with horse-shoe shaped punctures. The abdominal segments are densely covered with large punctures; on the last segment, however, they are smaller and wider apart, and moreover a faint impression may be observed in the lateral corners. The intermediate tibiae are armed with four, the posterior ones with three spines.

This species belongs to Parry's Section C: elytra regularly punctate-striate.

Leyden Museum, September 1895.


[^0]:    1) An ample explanation of the different localities where the zoological collections were obtained, will be given later on in the "Notes" by Mr. J. Büttikofer in his paper on the ornithological collections of the expedition.
    2) In the following Note an enumeration will be found of the Lucanidae hitherto known as inhabiting the island of Borneo.
[^1]:    1) Published in October 1841.
    2) The specimen from the Philippine islands no doubt belongs to Cyclommatus Zuberi Waterh.
[^2]:    1) Published in 1866.
[^3]:    Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XVII.

